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VOL. XXIII.

WILL GET IT TODAY.

President Harrison Will Send His Message
to Congress

IN REGARD TO THE CHILEAN TROUBLE

This Morning, but He Will Offer No
Suggestions.

A DISPATCH TO ADMIRAL WALKER

To Proceed at Once to the Straits of Mag-
ellan to Prevent the Chileans from
Blockading Them.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—[Special.]—The
Chilean correspondence and President Har-
rison's message will be sent to congress to-
morrow. The message is not particularly warlike
in tone. It simply refers to particular parts of
the correspondence and calls attention to the
necessity of protecting the American flag. It
states that he has issued his ultimatum to
Chile, demanding that Chile shall apologize
for the attack upon the sailors of the Bal-
timore and pay an indemnity to their families.
It will also state that the Chilean government
has demanded the recall of Minister Egan.
In his message the president will not advise
congress to take any particular action. He
will simply lay the facts before congress and
allow it to use its own discretion. Matters,
however, look warlike tonight. The president
has stated that he will not recall Minister
Egan unless Chile first apologizes and agrees
to pay an indemnity. He does not believe Chile
will apologize until she is forced to.

Ordered to the Straits.
The officials of the navy department are
making war preparations in great haste. A
telegram was sent Admiral Walker, at Mon-
tevideo, today to proceed at once with his fleet
of war vessels to the straits of Magellan, in
order to prevent the Chilean navy from closing
them against us. In the event of a declara-
tion of war he knows that the first movements
of the Chileans will be towards blocking these
straits to protect their coaling stations. The
navy department has decided to make San
Diego the base of supplies for our navy in case
of war.

War Talk Revived.
The knowledge that the correspondence will
go to congress tomorrow has started war talk
among the members. The prevailing opinion
now is that it should be averted, if possible, to
do so, and at the same time protect the honor
of the flag. The message and correspondence
will be referred to the naval affairs commit-
tees of the two houses, and it will probably be
several days before it comes before the two
houses for action.
Just what congress will do no one can tell.
Chile might apologize within a few days.
That would settle the matter. But in the
event she should refuse to do so, nothing re-
mains but a declaration of war on the part
of the United States.

Blaine Has Another Attack.
Mr. Blaine is very indignant at the action of
the president. Indeed he has been wrought
up over the matter that he had another of his
fainting spells today, and is said to be quite a
sick man tonight.

The Story Not True.
A story is afloat today in several Washing-
ton and New York newspapers to the effect
that Mr. McMillin, Mr. Turner, of Georgia,
and Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, members of
the ways and means committee, have decided
to antagonize the Ohio democrats of that com-
mittee in the tariff policy mapped out. The
story says particularly that they will oppose
putting wool on the free list. This is denied
by all three of these gentlemen. They will
not only decline to join Mr. Mills in his policy
of chucking rocks at the ruling element of the
democratic party, but they will join with the
leaders of the party in all the plans that have
been mapped out.

Bradley's Successor.
There is much talk here today to the effect
that ex-Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, will be
appointed to succeed Justice Bradley on the
supreme court bench. It is quite certain that
either Mr. Edmunds or Attorney General
Miller will be the successful man.

Cleveland Will Not Be a Candidate.
It is stated here today that Mr. Cleveland
has decided not to be a candidate for the
democratic presidential nomination. He is
said to have called his friends together just
before he left New York, and to have an-
nounced to them that he had decided to write
a letter in which he would state that he would
not be a candidate. They, however, advised
him to withhold any action until he returned
from his Louisiana trip. He agreed, but gave
notice that he would write such a letter. After
this announcement is made he and his sup-
porters will turn and advocate the nomination
of a western man.

Speaker Crisp on His Feet.
Speaker Crisp went down to the dining room
at the Metropolitan today for the first time
since his illness. He is gaining strength every
day now, and in the event that the weather is
good tomorrow he will go to the house and
preside during the debate over the adoption of
the new rules. The republicans have prepared
for a vigorous fight on them. Speeches will
be made by Reid, Burrows and other republi-
cans. McMillin, Catchings and other lead-
ing democrats will make speeches advocating
their adoption. There is some talk of op-
position among a few democrats, but it will prob-
ably not pan out.

GENERAL REMEY TALKS.
The Chileans Could Not Check the White
Squadron.
BURLINGTON, Ia., January 24.—Judge Ad-
vocate General William B. Remy, born and
reared in Burlington, and recently at the head
of the inquiry held at Vallejo, Cal., to investi-
gate into the attack upon the sailors of the
cruiser Baltimore in the city of Valparaiso,
Chile, arrived from the west last night, and is
visiting now at the home of his brother, Mr.
John T. Remy, president of the National
State bank. General Remy had hardly time
to get his feet upon the soil of his native town,
when he has not visited several years, be-
fore he was beset by reporters, anxious to learn
something of Chilean affairs from the lips of
one so thoroughly conversant with every detail
of the trouble that has led to the present
strained condition of diplomatic re-
lations between the two countries.

As to the probability of war,
General Remy declined to commit himself,
saying that, having been traveling continuously
for several days, he had not been able at all
times to keep his eye on the dispatches from
Washington.

The Attack Was Premeditated.
When asked whether his own report on the
attack upon the Baltimore's men would not
strongly affect the action of the United States

government for or against war, General Remy
said his duty consisted simply in reporting the
testimony upon the findings of the court of in-
quiry, without comment or recommendation,
and it would not become him in advance of the
cabinet's action to express his own opinion as
to what course the investigation justified.
As to the testimony introduced during the
six days' session of the court, which, by the
way, said General Remy, was a most laborious
undertaking, requiring work both night and
day for six days, it is entirely
disproved what some papers have
been trying to make appear—namely: That
the men of the Baltimore were drunk, and at
the least disorderly while ashore. The testi-
mony shows conclusively that the attack upon
the men of the Baltimore was a premeditated
affair, with outbreaks in different parts of the
city at one and the same time and in ac-
cordance with warnings received during the day
by the men. The men were not drunk. They
were thirsty to drink, because they knew they
must keep their wits about them in the face of the threatened
attack and many of the men, after being cau-
tioned against danger, drank champagne ring-
ing and passed unharmed through the mob.
It was only those in the uniform of American
man-of-war's men who were molested, showing
thereby that the attack was made because
of the hatred of their nationality.

A Few War Questions.
"In case of war will the Chileans be able to
stop the progress of the White Squadron
through the Straits of Magellan?"
"By no means," replied the general. "The
progress of the White Squadron could not be
stopped by men-of-war that might be sent down
for that purpose by the Chileans. Besides,
such a move would expose the Chilean navy to
defenseless, and open to attack by the United
States, Baltimore and San Francisco, now in
Pacific waters. The Baltimore went into a dry
dock at Mare Island navy yard yesterday, to
have its hull scraped, and it will be out and
away for northern waters inside of a week."

EXCITEMENT IN CHILE.
A Reply to the Ultimatum Will Be Sent to
the United States Today.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, January 24.—The ex-
citement over the imbroglio with the United
States is growing rapidly. The Valparaiso in-
cident is the all-prevailing topic of conversa-
tion and the probable results of war between
Chile and the United States are eagerly dis-
cussed. While it cannot be said that the ex-
citement has reached the stage that is com-
monly known as the war fever, yet the natu-
ral instincts of the Chilean people are
without doubt aroused greatly.

It was definitely ascertained today that
Senator Pereira, Chilean minister of foreign
affairs, has sent to United States Minister
Egan a formal notification that the Chilean
government will reply tomorrow to the note
containing the ultimatum the United States
government to the effect that the diplomatic
relations of the two countries must cease un-
less the offensive note sent out by Senator
Matta regarding the Baltimore affair be immedi-
ately withdrawn, and reparation be made for the
attack upon the American sailors in Valparaiso.
It is also learned that the British minister to
Chile has received instructions from his gov-
ernment to offer his services as mediator to
prevent war between Chile and the United
States.

ANOTHER VESSEL CHARTERED,
And Is Being Loaded with Coal to Supply
the Cruisers.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 24.—The United
States government has chartered the big south-
ern Pacific steamer San Benito and will dis-
patch her to Chile with a cargo of coal. Fri-
day afternoon agents of the government pur-
chased the entire cargo of the British ship
Bowdon, which recently arrived here from
Cardiff.

A large force of men were put to work trans-
ferring the coal from the ship to the steamer.
The work will be practically completed by Sat-
urday. The San Benito's hold is filled to the
hatches. The ship will carry a cargo of over
four thousand five hundred tons and is ex-
pected to arrive in Chile in less than a month.
She is the largest carrier on this coast
and can steam fully twelve knots.

Powder Mills Rushing.
SANTA CRUZ, Cal., January 24.—The pow-
der works of this city received a dispatch yes-
terday from Washington to rush the work
of manufacturing powder for the government.
The full capacity of its works. The probability is
that an increased force will be put on next
week.

NINTH WEEK OF CONGRESS.

Business Depends a Great Deal on the
Chilean Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—The course
of the proceedings in congress during the ninth
week of the session depends largely upon the
manner in which the president's message and
the Chilean correspondence are received. The
probabilities, however, are strongly against
that matters be precipitately taken up for
consideration by either branch of the national
legislature or any discussion of the subject
immediately upon receipt of the president's
message.

The usual formal course, doubtless, will
be followed in each house of congress by referring
the message and accompanying correspondence
to appropriate committees. Pending consid-
eration in committee, the message and the cor-
respondence will be printed. After the mem-
bers have thus had an opportunity to inform
themselves on the actual history of the trouble,
some of them may desire to be heard on the
floor, but the disposition of influential men in
both the senate and house is adverse to any
unusual haste in the consideration of the sub-
ject.

It is expected that the promised message of
the president and all the correspondence re-
lating to our trouble with Chile will be intro-
duced to-morrow, which is the intention of
the executive this evening, and unless the
case should suddenly assume some new phase
requiring an addition to the message, it will be
said before both houses and read in both of
them tomorrow afternoon.

In the senate the bill reported by the joint
committee on printing, proposing an extensive
revision of the present system of printing and
distributing public documents, is a special
order for tomorrow. In view of the fact that
the bill was killed in the house during the
past week, the senate will probably set aside
the special order and take up the well-known
Well and La Abra claims, which were under
consideration when the trouble last adjourned.
It is the purpose of friends of these claims
to keep them steadily before the senate, until
a vote is reached upon the bill of which they
are the subject matter.

The printing bill, it is thought, will be
taken up later in the week, and some time may
be devoted to public building bills and other
measures of a local character, and to the con-
sideration of presidential nominations in exe-
cutive session.

The newly reported code of rules for the
house of representatives after the adjournment
of congress, will be the principal topic of
discussion in the house during the week, un-
less the debate on the Chilean controversy
should intervene between the taking up and
adoption of the new code.

The military affairs committee is in session
almost every day on the army appropriation
bill, and within the next ten days one of these
measures is expected to be on the calendar
ready for consideration at the will of the
house.

HOW THEY EXPLAIN IT

Texas Politicians Say the Reason Mills
Was Defeated

WAS HE LACKED NECESSARY VOTES.

Gossip About the Texas Senatorial
Struggle.

IT WILL BE MILLS OR CULBERSON,

Who Will Be Reagan's Successor—Politics
Getting Very Warm in the Lone
Star State.

DALLAS, Tex., January 24.—[Special.]—
Roger C. Mills' health has improved suffi-
ciently for him to return home from Wash-
ington, since which time the Texas politi-
cians have been telling, through the
newspapers, the various causes that led up to
his defeat for the speakership by Judge Crisp,
of Georgia. Much wind has been spent and
many columns of newspaper space wasted on
these conjectures, but a Dallas politician said
to THE CONSTITUTION correspondent that he
could tell the people in one word what caused
Crisp "votes." That name solitary syllable
is what defeated Mills, and his constituency is
coming to that belief.

The political cauldron in this state is already
beginning to seethe and bubble. It is an
assured fact now that there will be three tickets
in the field—democratic, republican and the
people's party. The democratic and the anti-
slavery alliance will pull together, and the
people's party, Knights of Labor, subtreasurers
and all other anti-progressive fusionists
will unite, while the republicans, encouraged
by the division in the ranks of the white peo-
ple, will run it single-handed, and may vary
their general rule of coming out empty-handed
by capturing some of the county offices in the
negro districts of eastern and southern Texas.

The Senatorial Contest.
Extra session matters are engrossing the
minds of all the politicians of this state at
present. Owing to the perfect storm of dis-
content and protestation that arose over the
passage of the alien land law by the last leg-
islature, Governor Hogg decided to call an
extra session of the legislature, and to re-
pealing or abolishing it, also to consider
other matters, not the least of which is the
election by the house of a United States
senator to succeed the late Senator Mills.
At this appointment there is wide-spread
dissatisfaction, the nature of which has been
herebefore mentioned, and with which the
readers of THE CONSTITUTION are familiar.

The above mentioned senatorial race will
have many contestants drawn from the ranks
of the brainy and able statesmen all over the
state. Hon. D. C. Culbertson, of Dallas, who
has served his district almost an age in
congress, has twice refused the vacant posi-
tion on the interstate commerce commission to
accept the speakership of the house. Mr. Mills
is grooming him. The impression is that the
fight will be between Mills and Culbertson,
while the supporters of the administration are
clamoring for the nomination of a younger man.

The democrats of Dallas have determined to
hold a convention to nominate candidates
for the office of city collector, assessor and
collector of taxes. The convention will be held
on Tuesday next, and will elect a committee
of twelve. This will insure an interesting
municipal campaign.

OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Assistant Secretary Spaulding Before the
Ways and Means Committee.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—By request of
the ways and means committee, Oliver L.
Spaulding, assistant secretary of the treasury,
appeared before the committee yesterday and
gave information as to the financial condition of
the government. Several treasury experts were
also present. The object of the committee's
inquiry is to secure official information as to
the revenues and expenditures of the govern-
ment as preliminary to any possible tariff legis-
lation.

Representative Foster is of the city, re-
questing that he be allowed to examine the
government's financial condition in the house,
he knew less about it than he ever
did and suggested that Mr. Spaulding
give the statement in his own way. Mr.
Spaulding said he would make a comparison
between the fiscal year of the present and the
fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, a year before
the present tariff act went into effect. He would
give the actual receipts up to date and the
estimated receipts for the balance of the year. He
said the customs receipts for the six months
ended December 31, 1890, were \$109,624,000;
the current six months, \$109,624,000; the first
twenty days of this month, \$11,995,000, making
the customs total to date, \$97,718,000, against
\$123,242,000 two years ago.

The total receipts from customs for the fiscal
year 1890 were \$229,688,000, against an es-
timated total for this year of \$185,000,000.
The current six months, \$109,624,000; the first
twenty days of this month, \$11,995,000, making
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The actual receipts of \$174,151,000 for the
first six months of the current fiscal year were
\$174,151,000, against \$192,807,000 for the first
six months two years ago; for the first twenty
days of the present month, \$20,837,000, against
\$21,756,000 two years ago; total revenue (es-
timated) for the current fiscal year, \$392,000,
against \$403,073,000 for the fiscal year of 1890.

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against \$403,073,000 for the fiscal year of 1890.

\$24,000,000, the apparent surplus, there was
cash in the treasury" amounting to \$19,728,000.
Mr. Spaulding said that the gold reserve was
included in "cash in treasury" gold reserves of
\$100,000,000 held for the redemption of green
backs amounting to \$344,000,000.
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included in "cash in treasury" gold reserves of
\$100,000,000 held for the redemption of green
backs amounting to \$344,000,000.

Mr. Spaulding replied that he understood
Secretary Foster so considered it; and in reply
to further inquiries from democratic members
who desired to know if congress had not recog-
nized gold reserves as set aside for a special
purpose, he said they were not statutes in-
fring it aside, there might be a resolution set-
ting it aside, inferentially.
Discussion of gold reserves soon resulted in
a scuffle between the democratic and republi-
can members of the committee, the former
contending that they were a fund for a special
purpose and not available for ordinary pur-
poses, while the latter asserted the contrary;
Mr. McKenna declaring that they had always
been regarded as part of the ordinary resources,
until Secretary Manning set them aside by a
system of treasury bookkeeping.

Mr. Turner's Question.
Mr. Turner, of Georgia, asked Mr. Spauld-
ing:
"Suppose the treasury were to get into a
pinch, could the gold reserve be used?"

Mr. Spaulding—Yes, sir; I think so. I am
not so entirely in charge of the treasury de-
partment, however, that I would not consult
with Secretary Foster, who is at Fort Mon-
teith, as to what I should do. I should consult
with him before taking action.

Mr. Turner—Now, some \$20,000,000 of bonds
were extended. Don't you consider them cur-
rent liabilities?

Mr. Spaulding—No, sir; they are extended
at the option of the government, but not of
holders.

Mr. McKenna, chief of the warrant division
of the treasury department, in reply to
Mr. Turner, said this extension was not under
the authority of law, but was a treasury ar-
rangement between the government and credi-
tors.

Mr. Turner said that, aside from the gold
reserves, he understood that the figures of the
treasury department showed a surplus of cash
left in the treasury of \$30,000,000. The
included fractional silver and an extended
debit of over twenty-five million dol-
lars, principally 2 per cents. Taking out
fractional silver and the extended debit, there
would not be any surplus, would there, he
suggested to Mr. McKenna.

That gentleman replied that there would be
left, but not of the Chilean people, and to
Bryan he said that \$10,000,000 on account of
the sinking fund was still left out of considera-
tion.

The talk having drifted off to estimates of
appropriations sent in for the next fiscal year,
Mr. Spaulding said that they simply went
through the treasury department which trans-
mitted estimates of the several departments to
congress. What the appropriations would be, of
course, he did not know.

Mr. Turner suggested that these estimates
were simply guess-work founded on little ex-
perience.

Mr. Spaulding naively replied: "Little ex-
perience and a great deal of guess-work."
Chairman Springer having inquired if there
were any further questions, Mr. Reed, of
Maine, asked:

Ahead of the Requirements.

"The sinking fund is far ahead of the re-
quirements of law, is it not?"

Mr. Spaulding—Yes, sir; far ahead.
Shelton, of Indiana, yet a large
amount of 2 per cent bonds have been ex-
tended.

Mr. Spaulding replied affirmatively.
Mr. Springer—You mean that a far greater
number of bonds were redeemed under the
administration than was required for the
sinking fund.

Mr. Reed—Don't let's get partisan here.
[Laughter.]

Mr. Cochran—That would be offensive, I
am sure. [Renewed laughter.]
The committee then adjourned.

HIS REQUEST OBEYED.

Simple Services Over the Body of the Late
Justice Bradley.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—In accordance
with the very distinctly expressed wishes of
the late Justice Joseph P. Bradley, the funeral
service for him today over his body were
plain and simple in the extreme, and this will
also be the character of the final services at
Newark, N. J., tomorrow.

Services were held at his late residence on
Third and I streets in this city. The casket,
covered with a black cloth with nickel trim-
mings, and bearing a small silver plate, was
placed in the center of the room. The casket
was borne by four men, and the body was
placed in the casket. The casket was borne by
four men, and the body was placed in the casket.

The double parlors of the family residence
connect with the library, and in these two
rooms the friends were gathered for the burial
and as many friends as they could hold.
Along with these friends were Vice
President Morton, Mr. Harrison and Sec-
retary of the Interior, Mr. Dyer, Mr. Higgin-
son, Mr. Allen, Attorney General and
Mr. Miller, Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Tamm,
Assistant Attorney General Murray and other
well-known persons.

Services at the House.
Shortly after 2 o'clock Rev. Dr. Bartlett, of
the New York avenue Presbyterian church,
of which Mr. Bradley was a member, started
the service by reading the last tributes
of respect to the dead man. The quartet then
sang "Aloft in Jesus," after which Rev. Dr.
Tamm, of the Church of the Covenant, read the burial service of the
Presbyterian church. This was followed by the
singing of the hymn, "Nearer, My God, to
Thee," and the services closed with prayer,
and a benediction by Dr. Bartlett.

The body was borne to the hearse by the
active pallbearers, followed by the justices of
the court, who were honorary pallbearers, the
family and relatives, and others. The pro-
cession moved to the Pennsylvania railroad
station, where the body was placed in the
congressional limited express, which left here
at 4 o'clock p. m. for Newark, N. J., on the
same train, but the justices of the court
will not leave Washington until early
tomorrow morning when all of them who are
well will take a train for Newark in time to
be present at the interment.

The remains will be met in Newark on ar-
rival there at 8:45 o'clock tonight by friends of
the dead man and will probably lie in the
North Dutch church over night and until 2
o'clock tomorrow, when the last rites will take
place and the body be interred.

John Craig, the colored man who, for more
than twenty years, was the judge's messenger,
has, at the request of the family and of him-
self, been excused temporarily from duty at
the court in order that he may sit up in the
night with the body of the man on whom he
waited for so many years.

Great Britain to Erect a Semaphore.

TANGIER, January 24.—The sultan of Mo-
rocco has granted permission to Great Britain
to erect a semaphore on Cape Espartel on the
northwest coast of his dominions at the en-
trance to the straits of Gibraltar. This con-
cession is made on condition that in event of
war the semaphore must be closed at the de-
mand of any European power.

Württemberg's King in Berlin.

BERLIN, January 24.—William II, the new
king of Wurttemberg, arrived here today. The
emperor met the king at the station, and cor-
dial greetings were exchanged between the
two monarchs. The king was the recipient of
a popular ovation.

FIRED UPON TROOPS.

The Third Cavalry Smell a Little Powder
Out in Texas

WHILE THEY ARE HEADING OFF GARZA.

The Soldiers Are Fired Upon by
Parties in the Chaparral,

AND IMMEDIATELY CHARGE INTO IT.

AFRICAN EXODUSTERS

Are Still Waiting for the Long-looked-For Ship, Which It Seems Cometh Not.

A CHANGE IN THE AFRICAN SITUATION.

Gaston's Return Brought Poor Cheer They Are Now Sincerely Summing Up the Results of Their Folly.

A large number of the African exodus expectants, who have followed for several months with the most implicit confidence and enthusiasm Gaston, the projector of the emigration scheme, are suffering the fruits of folly.

They now find themselves homeless and penniless, and the prospects of the early ocean voyage of which they have so fondly dreamed, and the home of freedom, peace and plenty on the other side are further beyond the horizon than ever.

They are still in Atlanta and the pang of hunger has pierced more than one of their longed breasts, and the money that would so easily buy a night's lodging has gone, they know not where.

"Is this bettering our condition?" is the question that is beginning to be daily propounded to each.

What Gaston Says. And now that Gaston has returned from his northern tour, where he was supposed to have gone to make arrangements for the immediate sailing of the ship that would bear them safely to that haven which has haunted their dreams and broken their slumbers, with not one word of encouragement, but instead, an announcement that completely changes the entire attitude of things, the situation has grown more serious, and his followers are now beginning to realize their impending danger in its most enormous proportions.

A Change of Program.

They will not sail this month, nor next, and perhaps not for many more to come. This was the astounding announcement of Gaston, on his return from Washington.

Many trunks were packed and toilets made, on the announcement of his return, preparatory to bidding adieu to the land of magnified troubles, and boarding the ship for the regions of enlarged liberty and unlimited prosperity. But when they gathered around eagerly awaiting the command from their chief, "Make ready!" these are the disappointing words that fell with crushing force from Gaston's lips:

"Those of you who expect to leave for Africa in a few days, a few weeks and perhaps a few months will be disappointed. I don't know when you will get to go. In the first place, I have not yet raised money enough to carry you, and cannot do anything if I had until I get some aid from congress. There is a bill now pending in congress, introduced by Congressman Butler of South Carolina, appropriating \$2,000,000 for the purpose of aiding mine and similar projects, and I can't do anything until this bill is passed."

Complete Sacrifices.

With unparalleled confidence and devotion many of Gaston's followers have scattered their worldly effects to the four winds of the earth, and made the most absurd sacrifices only to be led into a wilderness of starvation.

They have sold their city homes at any price, sacrificed their farms and furniture and robbed their wives and children of bread and butter to raise money to put into the emigration association, with the full expectation of an early departure, which they claim has all along been promised them.

One old woman sold a house and lot in Atlanta for \$300 to a real estate agent that was easily worth \$800 on the market, and one of the assistant janitors at the custom house took his wages from his wife and children and put them into the scheme until his disgusted better half threatened him with a divorce suit.

Several heretofore prosperous farmers have sacrificed their farms and stock, and what money they have not put into the association have lived it out waiting for the ship to sail. They now find themselves as far from Africa as ever, with little, if any, prospects of getting there within many months; with no homes, no farms and no employment.

The Inside Operations.

All this sacrifice and subsequent suffering are the result of one man's representations and promises, and perhaps if his 800 subjects never get to Africa they will be more to blame than Gaston himself. They have positively refused to listen to advice from their friends, or countenance friendly interest of any kind.

Some of the leading colored citizens of Atlanta do not hesitate to express the most serious doubts of the emigration scheme ever ending in success. They say that he has never allowed the more intelligent class of negroes to discuss the matter.

W. C. Wimshurst, the well-known colored politician, undertook to interest himself in the matter at one time, with no object in view but to befriend and aid, if possible, those members of his race who were contemplating a venture of which he felt sure they knew nothing more than they were told, and he was threatened with personal violence while expressing his unselfish, practical and intelligent opinion in one of their meetings. He has taken good care since to let them run their own machine.

Rev. Carter, an intelligent and prominent negro minister, who, on one occasion, advised those members of his congregation who were becoming interested in the scheme to "go slow," was told by a large number of his flock while in the pulpit that his services were required no longer.

When a majority of the members of the church sustained him, however, and endorsed his course, sufficient dissension was created to cause great trouble in the church. A large number of the members withdrew and established another parish at Schell's hall, under the guidance of Gaston.

They have resented every offer of advice from anyone, friend or foe, outside of their ranks. Said a well-known negro yesterday: "I look upon the whole scheme as some kind of fraud. Gaston has been careful to select the more ignorant of negroes as subjects and converts to his scheme. Unfortunately the most of them are honest, hard-working negroes, who have no other means of support. They were at all times the easiest victims, and then they had a little money."

"I first tried to talk the matter over with those I knew, but I found that I could do nothing with them. Since I have bought two or three pieces of property from them, which I got away under its real value, but I thought I might as well have it as any one."

Another one said: "All this gush that Gaston has been giving these people about being part owner of a steamship line, is not true. He may live in Africa and own an extensive coffee plantation, as he claims, but who knows whether he does or not?"

"He has several thousand dollars of these people's money, but what has he done with it? Why don't he keep it in Atlanta? Why don't he take some of the good citizens of the place into his confidence, and consult them on a matter of such vital importance to their citizens? Why does he enjoin all his members to such unconditional secrecy? These are questions that the more intelligent negroes want answered."

"They won't allow pencils and paper to be

carried into their meetings, and the other night a man was fired down the stairs for taking down notes in a meeting. These and many other circumstances connected with the scheme and its conduct are not calculated to inspire confidence in the public estimation of the man at its head."

This is the present condition of the African emigration situation.

Will congress ever pass the appropriation bill of Congressman Butler which Gaston is depending upon?

If so, when? If not, what will become of the \$2,000,000 of Atlanta negroes' money which he has collected on blank promises? What will become of the homeless negroes while all these things are developing? These are questions the negroes might do well to study.

THAT LINE TO MARIETTA.

Mr. Simmons Talks About the Prospect of Its Being Built.

Electric cars may bring the citizens of Marietta to Atlanta to make their next Christmas purchases.

The people of that neighboring little town are working hard to secure that end.

And it now begins to look as if they will succeed.

Seventy-five thousand dollars is the one thing needed, and the enterprise and energy of Marietta people will not let that stand in the way of securing the proposed electric line from the Kennesaw to the Gate City.

Two hundred thousand dollars is needed to complete the grading and equipping of the Atlanta and Chattahoochee Railway Company from Marietta to the Chattahoochee. The road is already built to that point, and cars will be running by March 1st, at the very latest.

This line is owned by Mr. C. J. Simmons and Dr. W. A. Baker, and they have made a proposition to the people of Marietta, looking to the completion of the line to Marietta, that proposition is that the people of that little city raise \$75,000 toward that end. Messrs. Simmons and Baker are willing that this be paid, \$40,000 in cash and \$35,000 in real estate.

A meeting was held in Marietta one night last, and great enthusiasm was manifested by the people of Marietta. They want the electric line and transit rapidly, and stated to Mr. Simmons that they believed that the required sum could be raised.

The little village of Smyrna has already raised \$5,000, and, if necessary, could raise \$5,000 more. So it seems that the money will be raised.

Mr. C. J. Simmons said yesterday in talking about the matter: "I don't see how the citizens of Marietta can afford not to raise the money. If I owned land along the line of road I would not ask for so much money, but would build the line for the advance in the real estate which they would receive. The line could be completed by a smaller outlay of money than has already been spent on it."

The people of Marietta are anxious for the line, but the Western and Atlantic has taken off all accommodation trains, and the schedules are not at all convenient.

When the line is completed many Atlanta people will spend their Sunday afternoons on top of historic Kennesaw.

A LIBERAL ATLANTIAN.

Who Is Creating a Small-Sized Sensation in Cincinnati—Attempted Suicide.

The Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette prints the following story of a young man, said to be an Atlantian, who seems to be living a high life and lots of it in the Queen City. If this story be true, he seems to have any amount of time and money at his disposal and little fear of death to haunt his dreams.

George Pope, aged twenty-two, who claims to be the son of a wealthy cotton planter of Atlanta, Georgia, who seems to be living a high life and lots of it in the Queen City. If this story be true, he seems to have any amount of time and money at his disposal and little fear of death to haunt his dreams.

George Pope, aged twenty-two, who claims to be the son of a wealthy cotton planter of Atlanta, Georgia, who seems to be living a high life and lots of it in the Queen City. If this story be true, he seems to have any amount of time and money at his disposal and little fear of death to haunt his dreams.

SHE IS DEMENTED.

And When Locked Up Tried to End Her Existence.

A young white girl, about eighteen years of age, was brought to the station house yesterday morning.

She was demented and was entirely ignorant of her surroundings. She was brought for safe-keeping by John Perry, and her name could not be ascertained.

Five minutes after she was locked up, a loud scream from one of the prisoners brought an officer to the cell in which the girl had been placed. There she was found in the act of hanging herself.

A careful watch was kept over her and late in the afternoon the girl was called for and taken away.

TOM DAVIS OUT.

He Furnishes a Bond, and the Authorities Let Him Go.

Tom Davis was yesterday released on a bond of \$2,000.

He remained in the neighborhood of the station house the entire day, however, in the company of detectives.

It is presumed that his release was allowed with a purpose.

THE SCRAP HEAP.

—According to The New York Sun, the Olcott plan of reorganizing the Richmond Terminal properties leaves the East Tennessee out of consideration.

Kentucky's new constitution prohibits any state official to ride on a free pass. Some of the attaches of the legislature claim that they are not state officials, and have accepted passes from the railroads.

President Cable says that the Rock Island has no intention of leasing the San Antonio and Aransas Pass. His line will be extended 187 miles this year, to connect with some Texas road, and get a connection to the Gulf.

—To protect its cars against robbers, the American Express Company sends a guard with each car on certain runs. This company seldom carries less than \$300,000 between New York, Boston and Chicago, and on a recent trip it carried \$5,000,000.

The earnings of 148 railroads in December, as reported in The Financial Chronicle, show an increase of \$4,194,940, or nearly 10 per cent. The full returns for 1891 show returns for eleven months of 1891 on fifty-three railroads more, aggregate \$940,457,097 earnings, against \$896,063,011 in 1890, an increase of 5.93 per cent. These returns cover 140,714 miles.

—Senator Parker, of Kentucky, has introduced a bill in the state legislature providing that the railroads shall not be allowed to charge more than 2 cents a mile for passenger transportation. A bill to that effect was introduced by him. It applies in all cases where fifty miles or more are operated, and makes no allowance for any chartered or vested rights that may have been secured. It also stipulates that business must have been in progress five years or more. One cent a mile is named as the rate for children between the ages of six and ten. Railroads hereafter to be incorporated must be governed by these provisions. A violation is to be considered a misdemeanor, punishable by fine ranging between \$100 and \$1,000.

Aches and pains all yield to the pain-killing qualities of Salvo Ointment. Price 25 cents.

Eminent men—Edison, discoverer of telephones, and Dr. Bull, of Cough Syrup fame.

THE POLICE STATION.

Items of Interest Picked Up on a Quiet Sunday.

A LONG STRUNG OUT BURGLARY CASE.

A Number of Burglaries Committed Yesterday Morning—The Amounts Lost Are Small.

Tom Wilson, a familiar figure in police circles, has been arrested for receiving stolen goods. A search is now being made for his son Dan, who was thought to be located in Macon yesterday morning.

With their capture the mystery of a daring and successful burglary on Peachtree street will probably be solved.

On January 7th Patrolman Henry D. Abbott found a Louis Hill, on Whitehall street, wearing a Mackintosh coat several sizes too large for him. The boy stated that the garment had been purchased at Northrup's. An investigation proved this to be false and Hill was brought to the station house.

The boy's brother immediately informed the officer that he could prove his brother's innocence, and the next day swore out a warrant for the arrest of Dan Wilson, who was then in Griffin.

Patrolman Abbott went to that place and put Wilson under arrest. The prisoner's trunk was brought to Atlanta and searched. In it were found expensive furnishings goods, valued at \$171, that were identified as having been stolen from Northrup's in the early part of this month.

A little more than a week ago Wilson was carried before Justice Manning, who bound him over to the superior court for grand larceny. A bond of \$500 was furnished and he was released to await trial.

Last Thursday Tom Wilson, the boy's father, and one of his bondsmen, were caught by Patrolman Abbott wearing a pair of wristlets identified as having been taken from Northrup's. He was immediately arrested, charged with receiving stolen goods, and taken to the station house.

At his home on Luckie street other fine goods from Northrup's were found. The trunk of stuff laid in the meanwhile, had been turned over to Justice Manning's court. Tom Wilson, as soon as he was at liberty, paid the bail and took the trunk with him to a house at the rear of 142 Luckie street. Friday Patrolman Abbott went there and found the trunk packed in a box and sent to Griffin. Immediately Mr. John Alley went to that town and got the box. It contained \$189 worth of the firm's stock.

An investigation of the burglary has been sworn out against Dan Wilson, who had a key made by which to enter the store on Peachtree street. Yesterday a telegram was sent to Man n, where he is supposed to be, to apprehend him.

The work of unraveling the mystery of the burglary has been kept carefully guarded until sifted down, and the recovery of the goods has been due to Officer Abbott, who has had the credit.

Other Burglaries Yesterday Morning.

Burglars got in their work in fine shape some time during early yesterday morning.

Four places were yesterday reported as having been broken open and robbed, and there are supposed to be others.

Some time in the night the front door of the Atlanta Grocery store, at the junction of Whitehall and Forsyth streets, was forced open. The glass had been broken and an entrance effected by breaking the lock. The midnight intruders then helped themselves to boxes of cigars and a great deal of other goods, and had departed through the front door, which they left open. The place is a very public one, and the work was of the best kind.

At 551 Whitehall street the double doors of Foster's jewelry and gun store were broken through and some valuable guns and pistols and a lot of jewelry taken. The burglary was not discovered until yesterday afternoon. On the floor was found, among other things, the seal from a cigar and this combined with the manner in which the thieves went about their work immediately led to the suspicion that the same ones operated at Lindsay's as at Foster's.

On the same floor the law office of Mr. E. W. Martin was broken open. Nothing, however, was taken.

Just across the hall Mr. John Collier's law office was entered, but there, too, the burglars left with empty hands.

Mr. Foster lost considerable by the robbery in his place, and the goods taken will foot up more than a hundred dollars. The place presents a most disorderly appearance when the door is entered and the stock of goods being disarranged, and a lot of things strewn all over the floor.

At Lindsay's the loss will be about fifty dollars.

The burglaries were all reported at police headquarters yesterday and a careful effort will be made to ferret out the perpetrators.

A GREAT CURIOSITY.

A Dwarf in the Asylum Who Is Only Thirty-Six Inches in Height.

MILLBROOKVILLE, Ga., January 24.—[Special.]—One of the inmates of the asylum here is a dwarf of Irish descent, fifty-two years old, weighs fifty pounds, measures thirty-six inches in height, and is perfectly developed, except his body has but one rib on each side, and from his knee joint to his hip measures only three inches, while from his knee down is of equal length, and his arms are the same. His name is Joe Bushy, has been a patient forty-two years, and is idiotic and a pet of all the officers, inmates, attendants and visitors of the asylum.

Rough on the Farmers.

ARLINGTON, Ga., January 24.—[Special.]—Farmers are still complaining of a failure to get advances needed to make a crop this year. We heard of one farmer the other day who said that he had tried every town within twenty miles of him and failed to get credit, so that he would be forced to turn his stock out to graze. Bad collections last fall have placed the merchants all over the country in a position where they are not able to accommodate their best customers. The merchants of Arlington are in no better shape than those of other towns, yet they have determined to give all the relief they can, by selling goods to those to whom they cannot make advances for less profit for cash than they have ever made before.

Shot the Major.

ARLINGTON, Ga., January 24.—[Special.]—Major Horsley received part of a load of bird-shot that was intended for other game in one of his legs the other day. He and Mr. S. T. Nance were out bird hunting, and when Mr. Nance turned to shoot at a bird that flew off to his rear he did not see the major, nor know that he was anywhere within range of his gun until he had pulled the trigger. Fortunately the major was not hurt, but he was badly scared, and he had spent their force when they struck him, and only one penetrated his flesh.

He Got There Just the Same.

BRASWELL, Ga., January 24.—[Special.]—Some days ago Mr. Matthews' dogs jumped a buck and it ran to his lot jumped in the lot with a dog at its throat. Matthews got his gun and shot, missing. He then threw away his gun, grabbed him by the horns and held him until a negro cut his throat. It weighed 100 pounds net. It is said that Jesse did not quit sinking in three days.

NECROLOGICAL.

W. F. Bang, Sr., died yesterday morning at his country home, near Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Bang was born in Baltimore November 1, 1810, and came to Nashville when ten years old. He was an old newspaper man, having worked on the Republican Banner until Allen A. Hall went to Venezuela in 1841, when Mr. Bang took charge of the paper and ran it until the war broke out.

Mr. C. O. Force, who has held the position of postmaster at Valdosta for the past year, died suddenly morning at 3 o'clock of dropsy of the heart.

WILKES COUNTY NEWS.

An Assignment—Cotton Acreage to Be Reduced, Etc.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—[Special.]—R. C. Walker, great assessor of Wilkes county, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. Assets and liabilities about equal. The cause of the failure was outside speculation.

Slow Collections.

Taxes are being slowly collected and more of a loss have been placed in the sheriff's hands than in any previous year, over two hundred being issued in this militia district.

Cotton Acreage Will Be Cut Down.

The cotton acreage will undoubtedly be cut down in this county, and it will not be the result of any determination of farmers that it will cause it. The merchants having made poor collections, will not be able to advance goods to the farmers who, in consequence, will be compelled to "live at home." This will cause a reduction to be paid in food crops, and will necessarily reduce the cotton acreage.

Hundreds of negroes who rented land last year have either given up the idea of farming on their own responsibility and have hired to the land owners or left for the turpentine district.

The Public Schools.

Washington's public schools open Monday for a five months' session. The board of education just adjourned its meeting. It was decided to pay a salary of \$1 per month for each student, the school fund not being sufficient to defray expenses.

The grip is prevalent among the negroes to a considerable extent, and a number of deaths have occurred from it in the last two weeks.

HE KILLED THE DEER.

But He Had a Rather Novel Experience with the Plucky Animal.

BUCHANAN, Ga., January 24.—[Special.]—Mr. C. C. Eaves had quite a novel experience killing a deer. He says that some dogs chased a deer out of the mountains, which took down a short bit, where Mr. Eaves told him to stop. He told the negro to shoot to stop rowing. His gun was a little single-barreled shotgun with a load of birdshot in it. But before starting he checked up some fish hooks and made a ball which he loaded on top of the shot. Before going very far up the river he saw the deer and "cut down" on a short bit, where Mr. Eaves told him to stop. He told the negro to shoot to stop rowing. His gun was a little single-barreled shotgun with a load of birdshot in it. But before starting he checked up some fish hooks and made a ball which he loaded on top of the shot. Before going very far up the river he saw the deer and "cut down" on a short bit, where Mr. Eaves told him to stop. He told the negro to shoot to stop rowing. 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SCORING THE CLUBS.

Dr. Wadsworth Preaches Another Sensational Sermon.

ATTACKS THE COMMERCIAL CLUB.

Says It Is Nothing but an Unlicensed Bar-room—The Elks Given a Diff During His Remarks.

ATLANTA, Ga., January 24.—[Special.]—Rev. W. W. Wadsworth preached another highly sensational sermon tonight in St. John's church on "Home vs. Club Life." The church was crowded. He assailed society, card parties and wine drinking at home, and rebuked parents who send their children to dancing schools. He said society of this day has broken down the safeguards of home, and is destroying it, and that the hilarity of social life was the ruin of homes. He counselled the opinion of wives who went to balls in what he called, ironically, full dress, and goes to supper with some other wife's husband, and her husband with some other husband's wife.

He was severe in his talk about men who spend nights at clubs instead of being at home with their families, and said the day a man joined a club it was goodbye to God and eternal life.

The Commercial Club.
The blighting influence of the Commercial Club of this city, he said, ruins and destroys multitudes of young men. He said the club was an unlicensed bar and paid no taxes, and the worst of all, it was a Sunday bar, against the law of God and man, and that the authorities do not interfere because it is a gentlemen's club.

Dr. Wadsworth stated that unless there was a mighty change he had no doubt that his sermon would mark the opening of a prohibition campaign in Atlanta. He said the people were tired of the partial administration of municipal laws and he had no doubt that before the end of next November Atlanta would witness a mighty prohibition fight. He declared he would take active interest and stump the city and county to have liquor exterminated.

After the Elks.
He jumped on the order of Elks, and said they had a bar behind closed doors, and their benevolence was a kindly disposition toward liquor, and the protection of their insignia meant the branding of members to help each other drink all the liquor they could.

He said the Atlanta Elks drank themselves into bankruptcy. In summing up the Elks Club, he said it was rotten and bad.

Next Sunday he will preach on gambling.

MERCER'S NEW DEPARTMENT.

One Established for the Senior and Junior Classes.

MACON, Ga., January 24.—[Special.]—As has been said, the increase of endowment fund is a great aid to the college in establishing new departments, and consequently in affording better opportunities to students, and in enabling them to secure a more comprehensive education and a thorough college course.

While the law department will not be revived before next fall, a new department will be established immediately for the benefit of the junior and senior classes. This department is the chair of physiology and hygiene. Dr. K. P. Moore, one of the most noted physicians in Macon, will be at the head of this department. Dr. Moore is a warm friend of Mercer and Mercer College. He has done the principal practice for the boys for a number of years, and takes a great interest in the welfare of the college. He is a very able man, and the college has done well in securing his services. This department has been projected for some time, and last fall Dr. Moore delivered a lecture at the college chapel, setting forth the benefits that would be derived from such a department. Dr. Moore showed that oftentimes through ignorance of the construction of the body, and its capability of enduring, the student might wreck his health, and a premature death would be the result. Next week the series of lectures will begin, and will continue weekly.

Football.
at Mercer is assuming considerable proportions. The games are becoming more and more interesting each day. Large crowds of people from the city assemble on the campus and watch the games with interest. The game with Athens, which was to have taken place on the 23d, has been postponed to the 30th. On that day the boys will go to Athens on a special train, accompanied by crowds of Macon people, who are interested in the success of the Mercer boys. The second game will be played in Macon, at the Central City park, and, if it is necessary to play a third game, it will be played in Atlanta. This will be Mercer's first match game of football, and the boys and the friends of the college are greatly interested in it.

Macon Gossip.
MACON, Ga., January 24.—[Special.]—A negro named Dave Wilson has been arrested here at the request of Chief Connolly, of Atlanta.
Last night some one stole \$35 out of the drawer of the Casino saloon.
The weather was very beautiful today, and, consequently, there was a large attendance at the church services. Religious services were held at the First Presbyterian.

A Fire.
MACON, Ga., January 24.—[Special.]—This morning a fire broke out in the office of Troy & Flynn, in the Flannery building on Cherry street. The interior of the building was considerably gutted by the flames. But for the prompt action of the firemen the fire might have been very serious.

Macon Society.
MACON, Ga., January 24.—[Special.]—The present week will be quite gay. The following are the theatrical attractions: On Tuesday night, "The Two Orphans." Wednesday night, "The Two Orphans." Thursday night, "The Two Orphans." Friday night, "The Two Orphans." Saturday night, "The Two Orphans." Sunday night, "The Two Orphans."

Among the social attractions are the following: Tuesday, from 12 o'clock m. to 2 o'clock p. m., Mrs. William H. Rose will give a reception complimentary to the Misses Hanson and their guests, Miss McGuire, of Nashville, and Miss Venable, of Atlanta. Wednesday evening Mrs. Marshall Johnson will give a reception in honor of Miss Johnson, of Tennessee. Wednesday afternoon Mrs. George Montfort will entertain the married ladies, and at night she will entertain the belles and beaux. Friday night Mr. and Mrs. K. P. Moore will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage, also on Friday night Mrs. McGeorg will give a complimentary ball to her friends at the Macon Volunteers' armory. She will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. M. J. Hatcher, Mrs. Hendrick, Mrs. George T. Hatcher, Misses Ida Mangum, Rebecca Hill, Charley Conner and Mamie Hatcher.

One of the leading social events of the past week was the literary Friday evening by Miss Willie Tinsley complimentary to Miss Goldsmith, of Atlanta, in which the young ladies and gentlemen represented by a book. Another brilliant affair on Friday was the reception by Mrs. John C. Van Syckel. In the afternoon progressive euchre was played by ladies only, and at night progressive euchre was played by both ladies and gentlemen. A sumptuous repast was served on each occasion. The prizes were very beautiful. The handsome parlor were elaborately decorated.

Mrs. John L. Boardman is visiting relatives in Atlanta.

Mrs. Goldsmith will return to Atlanta tomorrow.

Mrs. Lollie Belle Wylie, after a delightful visit to Macon, where she has many friends and admirers, will return to Atlanta tomorrow.

A pleasant, safe, reliable and cheap remedy is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents. Salivation Oil has no superior as a pain-remedy, and it costs only 25 cents a bottle.

Reason? Beecham's Pills act like magic.

A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

In Georgia's Normal and Industrial School.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., January 24.—[Special.]—Every Georgian may point with becoming pride to the Georgia Normal and Industrial school, of Georgia.

Since its auspicious opening last year, its brilliant success in every line of work, has given a new epoch to the educational advantages of the south's empire state, and the opening of the new year gives promise of greater achievements than the most sanguine prophets could have hoped.

The corresponding of THE CONSTITUTION visited the building on yesterday, and had quite an extensive talk with President Chappell on the outlook for the coming year, and that gentleman expressed himself as being more than satisfied with the present prospects. About thirty new pupils have entered the school since Christmas, and a number of others are expected next week. There are seventy-five students in the school, and the enrollment is increasing.

The cooking department, which has been so long delayed, was opened last Wednesday, and is doing splendid work. The model school of little children, for training the normal pupils in the practical application of the methods of teaching, is also under way, and is answering admirably the purposes for which it was designed. In the industrial drawing department, under Mrs. Beales, the success has been wonderful. A few days ago a number of original designs by her pupils were sent to one of the largest lace manufacturers in the world. Three-fourths of them were accepted, and in reply, together with a cash remittance, the factory stated that they were among the prettiest designs ever received by them.

The class had been studying industrial drawing only three months, and the designs were entirely original with the pupils. In the business, typewriting, stenography, and, indeed, every department, the same success has been seen, and the college—under full headway—is doing a work for the Georgia girls of which every Georgian may be proud.

In the interview yesterday, President Chappell was asked what was the greatest need of the institution, to which he instantly replied: "Larger dormitory facilities," and, continuing on the subject, he added that he knew of a hundred poor girls who would be in attendance upon the college if the dormitory accommodations were sufficient. To the pupils boarding at the dormitory the expense of a year's attendance is only a hundred dollars. There is plenty of room in private families, although the expenses there are some greater than at the school.

Another handsome piece of work, done by one of the art pupils of the school, was the invitation to a Macon military company by the Baldwin Blues for their carnival on the 24th of February. It was painted on celluloid by Miss Croley, of the art department, and was admirably executed.

General Lee's birthday was appropriately celebrated at the institution. A most program was arranged, and to this was added a splendid tribute to the great chieftain by President Chappell.

The college is growing in interest and enthusiasm, and now that all of the disadvantages incident to its opening, have been overcome, it can be stated that the project to attend its commencement in June will witness the realization of all that the wisest imaginations could expect, and more than its founders have dreamed about.

A YANKEE CITY.

The Remarkable Growth of Tallapoosa, Georgia.

NORTHWEST GEORGIA, January 24.—[Special.]—The industrial and material growth of Tallapoosa, northwest Georgia's progressive little city, is a striking evidence that the war is over.

Tallapoosa is a typical "yankee city" under a "yankee" management, and its growth is the result of the industrial revolution which has been going on since the war. It is situated entirely within northern people embodying that progressive spirit which has been the cause of such a powerful influence in building up the waste places of the south. A visit to Tallapoosa now would be a revelation to those who saw the place two years ago, a very able man, and the college has done well in securing his services. This department has been projected for some time, and last fall Dr. Moore delivered a lecture at the college chapel, setting forth the benefits that would be derived from such a department. Dr. Moore showed that oftentimes through ignorance of the construction of the body, and its capability of enduring, the student might wreck his health, and a premature death would be the result. Next week the series of lectures will begin, and will continue weekly.

The growth of Tallapoosa shows what can be done in Georgia by progressive spirits, and the industrial revolution which has been going on since the war.

Another large land company has recently been organized there, and the magnificent new hotel, which has been in process of erection for some time, will soon be opened for the reception of guests.

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WILL WAIT AWHILE.

Until the Farmers Actually Need the Fertilizers.

TALK WITH THE MANUFACTURERS.

The Low Price of Cotton Makes Farmers Reluctant to Purchase Fertilizers.

Will Use as Much as Ever.

SAVANNAH, Ga., January 24.—[Special.]—Yesterday THE CONSTITUTION correspondent interviewed the fertilizer manufacturers of this city, who furnish the farmers of Georgia with the fertilizer which they use, and as to the present condition and outlook of business. Their statements were as follows:

The low price of cotton in all of the cotton-raising states naturally makes farmers reluctant to purchase fertilizers at last year's money prices, anticipating that it will take the increased amount of cotton they derive from its use to pay for it.

They seem, however, perfectly willing to trade on a basis of value that will enable them to pay for these fertilizers the same number of pounds of cotton that they paid last year. This attitude, together with the poor collections in their business for last year, makes the merchants unwilling to anticipate their wants as they usually do, and they therefore prefer delaying business until the farmers actually want the fertilizers for use, so that at present orders are fewer in number than usual at this season of the year, but in the course of the next two weeks will come in with a rush that will tax the railroads to their utmost carrying capacity.

Competition in cotton raising, as well as in anything else, necessitates the use of the best fertilizer, and it is thoroughly recognized that in order to grow low-priced cotton it must be supplied with ample food in the shape of fertilizer. This is well known that no farmer now dares to plant either his cotton or any other crop without a liberal use of it, and the lower the price of his products the more he needs it.

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ELECTROPOISE.

VICTORY!

Manufactured at Detroit, Mich., by Dr. Sanche, the Inventor and Discoverer.

CURES PNEUMONIA.

—AND—

All Diseases Without Medicine!

On application, will furnish best city testimonials. For sale at \$25 cash, by

ALEXANDER BECK,

State Agent, 450 Courtland St.,

ATLANTA, GA.

WANTED—Agents to sell door bells with name plates combined. Address James W. Beck, 450 Courtland St., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Agents. Sample Sashlock, Pat. 1891, free by mail for 25 cents. Unvalued. Only good ones. Address: J. B. Beck, 450 Courtland St., Atlanta, Ga.

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SARAH, HER STORY.

A Sketch of the Career of the World's
Greatest Actress.

WHAT SARAH BERNHARDT HAS TO SAY

About Herself, Her Mode of Living, Her
Art-Advice, to Aspirants for Historic
Fame—Sarah as a Hunter.

The greatest actress in the world, and at

the same time the most unique figure in the

realm of art—that is Bernhardt. She will be

laughed at and aside from the fact that her

visit is the great theatrical event of the

season, her coming is of interest.

Other personality it is best to say but

little. She is Bernhardt—what that means

we must see for herself or herself. There has

been much written about her. There are

Many Stories About Her Life.

This sketch may be correct and it may not.

I found it in a New York paper several weeks

ago, and it corrects the blame leveled there.

"In the winter of 1882," hard to believe,

that is—she was born in Paris. Her father

was a Jew who made baskets for a living.

Sarah had a pretty sister, Jeannette, who

eloped with a landscape painter. Pere Bern-

hardt was much attached to his comely

daughter as he was to the younger and

homelier child. He died, broken hearted, soon

after the flight of Jeannette. His widow and

daughter lived for a year in abject poverty,

until finally the question came before Sarah

Bernhardt whether she would die of starvation

or elope with a wandering journalist, who

was attracted by the big gray eyes of the

fifteen-year-old girl. This young fellow wrote

for a Parisian newspaper, and here presented

the metropolis in such a way that Sarah

Bernhardt concluded to visit the city under his

protection. The journalist soon discovered

that the young girl was an embryonic genius.

He placed her in the care of some relatives of

his in a convent adjacent to Paris, where her

education was begun. She soon recited with

a spirit that made an unusual entertainment

for her teachers. Encouraged by these suc-

cesses she wrote to her friend, the journalist,

and requested him to secure a position for

her in the theater. By the aid of some

influence he was able to accomplish this

purpose, and Sarah Bernhardt, then in her

seventeenth year, was cast for a small speak-

ing part in a fairy spectacle. Her first appear-

ance on the stage was attended with disap-

pointment. Never before had a Parisian

audience seen such an ugly face and awk-

ward figure as those of the debutante, and Sarah

Bernhardt's initial speech on the stage was

greeted with a storm of laughter and hisses.

But having gained a foothold in the theater the

young woman studied incessantly, not only to

satisfy the manager but to fascinate her au-

dience. She applied for admission to the

conservatoire. In place of the heavy selection

from the tragedies of Racine that were in-

variably selected for trial recitations before that

august tribunal, she chose a simple piece en-

titled "Les Deux Pigeons." The jury was both

astonished and charmed. Even the conserva-

tive Auber was so affected by the recitation

that he descended from his seat, took the

young actress' hand and warmly praised her

exquisite simplicity and naturalness of method.

Once admitted to the Mecca of theatre art,

the Theater Francaise, Sarah Bernhardt

worked rapidly to the center of its stage, until

today she is the most celebrated and highest-

alaried actress in the world.

Bernhardt has been alternately the wonder,

the amusement and the puzzle of Europe.

In matrimony, in art and society she has de-

fied conventionality. She has had romantic

affairs and orthodox husbands. She has fur-

nished a house that is the amazement of a

city where little that is bizarre attracts at-

tention. She has broken contracts with the

Theater Francaise, a matter that would

have ruined the prospects of any other

actress, and has had the directors of that

august institution at her feet suing for her

favor. She has earned several colossal for-

tunes and squandered them with oriental ex-

travagance. She has snubbed the prince of

Wales and affronted Belgravia. She has

given exhibitions of her paintings and sculp-

tures and astonished the world by the audacity

and versatility of her talents. She is a com-

pound of all the graces and foibles of her sex.

Her dramatic genius is a marvel, her im-

pulse is astounding, her gentleness of sympathy

is celebrated, her shrewish temper is the terror

of all the managers under whom she has

played; she is Hebrew in the cleverness with

which she drives bargains and in the gener-

osity of her charities.

That is Sarah, as the writer referred to, de-

picted her. Unique indeed.

How a Genius Lives.

Sarah tells it herself, and as we "saw it in

The Sun, it is so." Here is what she says of

her own modes and methods—or lack of the

latter—of living:

"Food, ah, yes; that should come first.

You all know that in France we breakfast

"au lit." Now, my coffee and rolls come to my

bedside early in the morning. I wake, you understand.

Sometimes an egg—I am fond of eggs—I eat

them frequently. But it must be always with

regularity—when I waken, when my mouth

and face are refreshed.

At 12 o'clock, always promptly, is my

breakfast, what you call luncheon—a variety

of fruits, meat, vegetables. And I have

a soup and a chicken, or some small bird, and

always the table set for six. It is after the fa-

tigue of the theater at night that I make my

heartily meal to recuperate strength. This is a

complete course dinner, invariably with friends,

though you would call it a supper. Whether

on land or sea, in cities or in travel, these

meals occur with systematic routine. It is best

so, four meals with regularity, and not so much

at a time.

"How long does Madame sleep?"

"Five hours generally, in a cool room with-

out light."

By her, Madame carries her worn bed linen

with her everywhere, plus an elder down con-

forter quilted in pale pink satin, and innum-

erable small and large pillows of the finest linen

covering, lace trimmed and monogrammed.

They are the last things to be packed, wherever

she goes, and the first to be unpacked on ar-

rivals.

"Some one has said that I do not take much

exercise in open air. Please correct that state-

ment. I take exercise continually. I live in the open air." From early morning in un-

travelling, Madame is up, some days spending the

entire day in hunting or driving, to get

glances of new country, and walking.

"Plenty of fresh air! That gives vigor. Ex-

ercise! Walking out of doors in the sunshine

invariably. There is no such thing as genuine

health without it. But in travel everywhere,

even at home, look out for draughts and colds.

"With me goes everywhere a robe—during

rehearsals, in driving, in sitting still where the

sun is inactive, they have to be covered.

Women are not careful enough about their

ankles. Gauze stockings, slippers, low shoes,

and the dress falling this way and that, they

are liable to get cold. They cannot be too care-

ful about draughts and covering the ankles."

Bathing and Sleep.

"And your countrymen say it is 'Tutu' to

do with a little soap and water as possible.

Bah! The very first thing I do after returning

at night from the theater is to take my bath.

"Before visits, before eating, before any-

thing at that hour, I bathe. The maid has in

preparation, all. First goes a covering

over the tub, a large white sheet; into that

blood-warm water is poured. Small sachets,

containing finely grated soap in small quan-

tities of bran, or five meal perfumed with a

little orris root, are used in place of a sponge.

Cologne, sometimes violet, sometimes rose,

when their contents filter into the water it

gives it a milk-like whiteness, a delicious odor,

and softens the skin like a baby's. Only a few

moments in the bath, but morning and night the

first thing in the morning and at night, it

is a simple bath, but useful.

Change is what constitutes rest, you see.

"Yes, I rest, but absolutely idle. If signs

of ennui, fatigue appear, at one occupation,

turn to some other. It is not necessary simply

do nothing in order to rest, but vary what you

do. Change the subject of your thoughts,

there is the secret.

"I never sleep in the daytime. One is sure

to take cold in going out again. Will you

rest, I say to your thoughts, and by will and

habit, learn to sleep at once when the time

comes. Napoleon could sleep at will always.

It is simply will and habit, and, if taken when

needed it is always refreshing.

The Secret of Endurance.

"You see, then, the secret of endurance is

carefulness and regularity and the complete

mastery of self: study that to know how much

you can do, and through study you will be as-

tonished to find how much you are able to do.

But, remember, vary your occupation, change

your thoughts often. And look out for colds.

Colds are insidious—treacherous—one can</

